



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ovate, acutish, not keeled, coriaceous, smooth; flowering glumes ovate, acutish, slightly thinner than the empty glumes, rounded on the back, about 7-nerved, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines long, pubescent on the margins and back below, and thickly pubescent on the rachilla; palet ovate, about 2 lines long, in maturity divided to the base, the two keels winged: stamens 3, included; stigmas 2, plumose; grain concavo-convex, roundish, the 2 thin margins incurved, the 2 thickened styles persistent at the summit.

Collected at Brazos Santiago, Texas, by *G. C. Nealley*, 1891. I place this species doubtfully in *Melica*, although it differs in several particulars from any species of that genus with which I am acquainted. First, the empty glumes are rather thicker than the flowering ones; second, the upper glume is 7- to 9-nerved; third, the upper flowers of the spikelet are not club-shaped; fourth, the base of the flowering glume and the rachilla are densely pubescent; fifth, the ovary is roundish in outline, concavo-convex with the margins incurved, and 2 thick horn-like styles.—*GEORGE VASEY, Washington, D. C.*

Fasciation in *Cnicus lanceolatus*.—The most peculiar case of fasciation that ever came under my notice is that of a common thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus* Hoffm.) recently obtained from Grand Traverse county, in Michigan. The accompanying cut will give some idea of its shape. The specimen where cut off, a few inches above the ground, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Its greatest width is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the average width being a little over 7 inches and nowhere more than an inch thick. The plant is 3 ft. 7 in. high including the bending top. It does not branch, but for the most part the broad stem is well covered with leaves. The numerous flower heads are sessile or nearly so at the very summit.—*J. W. TOUMEX, Botanical Laboratory, Mich. Agr'l College.*



A new *Eriogynia*. Notes.—*Eriogynia* (*Petrophytum*, Nuttall) *Hendersoni* n. sp.—A depressed branched plant more or less pilose; leaves green, very slightly if at all sericeous, half to one inch long, spatulate,

somewhat abruptly acute, thick, three-ribbed beneath, those of the scapes very small and few, resembling bracts; inflorescence racemose,